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THE Wheat SITUATION

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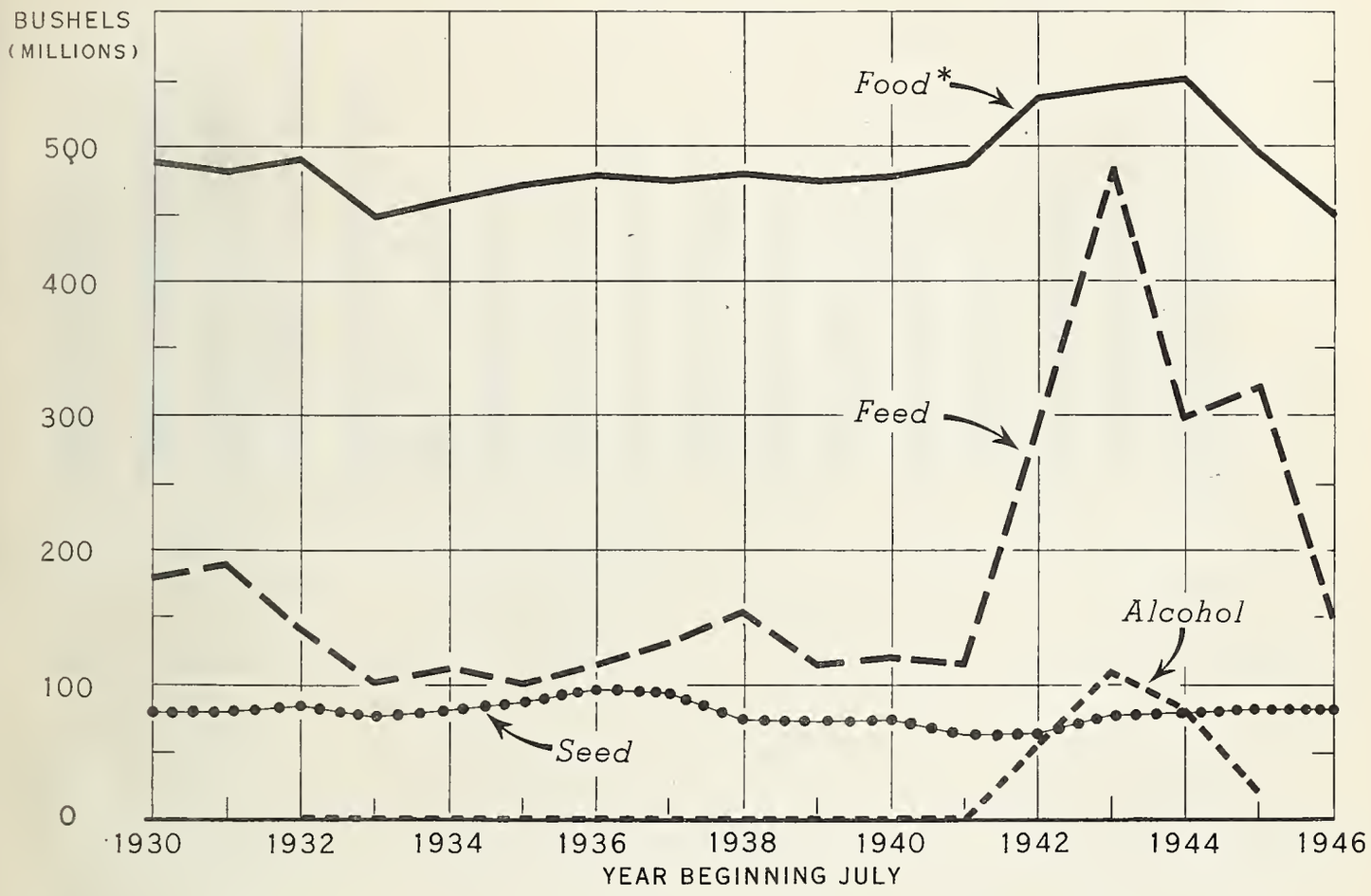
DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT USED DOMESTICALLY, 1930-46

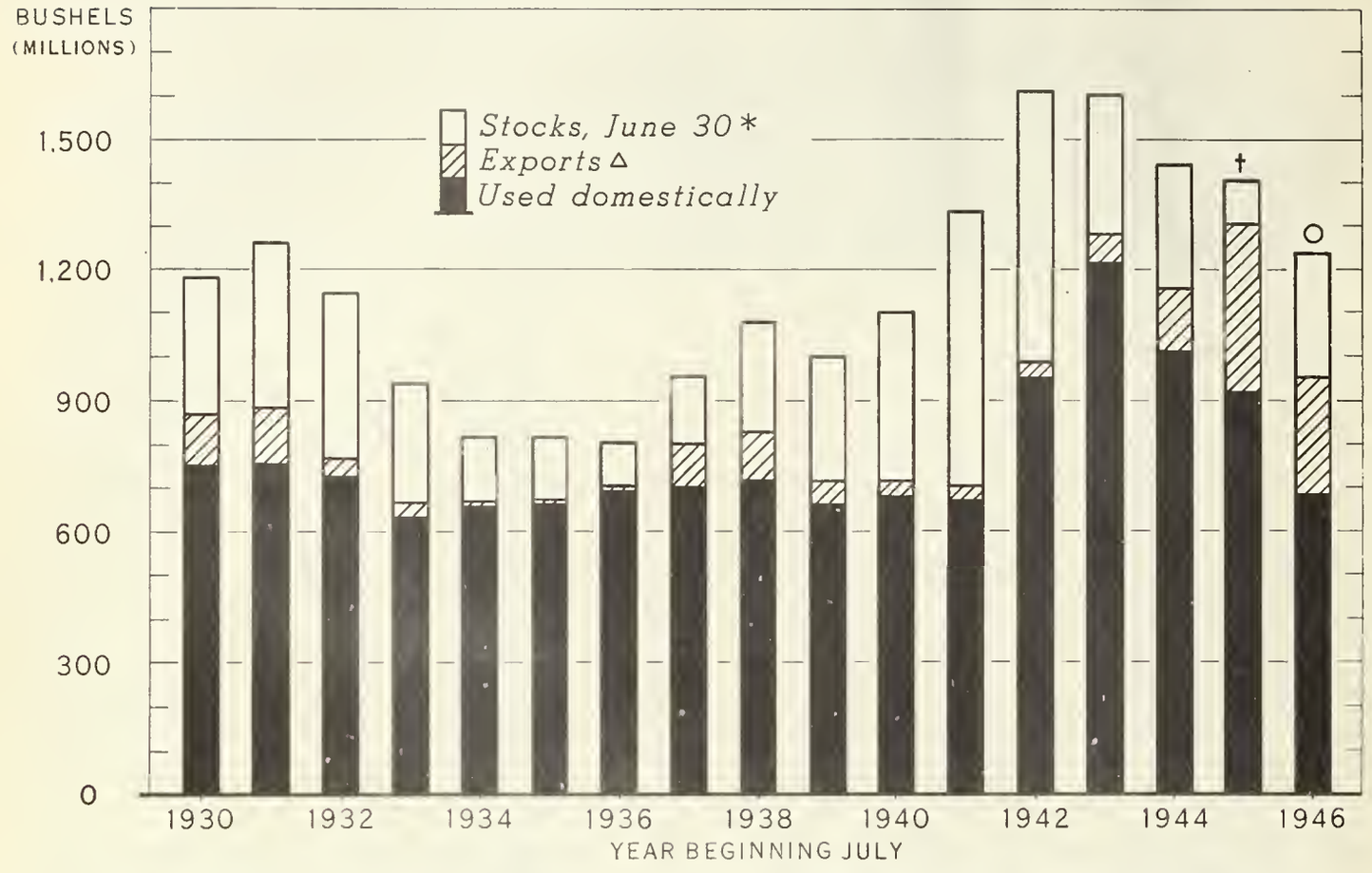


*INCLUDES USE BY MILITARY SERVICES 1945 PRELIMINARY; 1946 TENTATIVE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46050 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The use of wheat for feed in 1945-46 was second only to 1943-44. While food use was reduced in the last quarter, the total for the year was still above prewar. The use for alcohol and beer was restricted during most of the year and prohibited after March 1 (alcohol production from wheat during the war was almost entirely industrial). In 1946-47 feed use is expected to be much lower, though still above the prewar average. Food use will be moderately below a year earlier considered as a whole, but as the new crop wheat becomes available, domestic use of wheat as food will rise considerably above the rate in the April-June quarter of 1946. Little change is expected in the quantity used for seed.

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY, 1930-46



*1930-36 INCLUDES SOME NEW WHEAT △INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY
†PRELIMINARY ○TENTATIVE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46051 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The carry-over of old wheat on June 30, 1946 was 101 million bushels, the smallest in 20 years with the exception of 1937. It was only about one-third of that of a year earlier, reflecting exports and domestic disappearance in 1945-46 greatly in excess of production. Exports in that year were at record levels, and total domestic disappearance was exceeded only in the previous 3 years. In 1946-47 exports are expected to continue large, though much below the past year, and domestic disappearance to be the smallest since 1941-42, with the carry-over June 30, 1947, substantially above the very low level of 1946.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 26, 1946

SUMMARY

Domestic wheat supplies in 1946-47 are now estimated at over 1,230 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of old wheat of 101 million bushels and a prospective crop of 1,132 million bushels. While the crop is the largest on record -- 9 million bushels above last year -- the carry-over is the smallest in 20 years except for 1937. As a result, total supplies are below each of the past 5 years, although over a fourth above the (10-year) 1932-41 average.

With the large recent increases in the size of the crop, --July 15 estimate was 42 million above that of July 1-- the wheat situation is greatly improved. The tentative estimates of distribution, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on May 14, even though based on a billion-bushel crop at that time, still stand, allowing larger quantities for export and carry-over. These estimates, in million bushels, were: Food 450, feed 150, seed 85, and exports of upwards of 450 million bushels, leaving a carry-over July 1, 1947 of 250 to 300.

Wheat disappearance in 1945-46 was the largest in our history. On standing in this disappearance were the record exports of wheat and flour, including shipments to U.S., possessions which are estimated to have reached 386 million bushels. Bonus corn, exported in lieu of wheat, brought total exports over the 400 million bushels commitment. The quantity fed also was high, second only to that of 1943-44.

Wheat prices advanced from 5 to 10 percent following the lapse of price controls, but most of the advance was lost as the crop outlook improved.

A national wheat goal of 71.7 million seeded acres for next year was announced June 28. This would be the largest acreage since 1938. The 1947 goal compares with 71.1 million acres seeded for the 1946 crop, and with 68.8 million acres for the 1945 crop.

Estimated exports from the four principal exporting countries in 1945-46, totaled 864 million bushels -- a record movement. In addition some small quantities were shipped from the U.S.S.R. and from the Middle East. While this was far short of the stated requirement of nearly 1,200 million bushels, adjustment of rations, and the use of other grains, and general depletion of grain stocks, have prevented widespread starvation to date.

For the year ahead, the food situation is especially dependent on size of the new crops. A year ago, large reserves still existed in exporting countries, but these have now been exhausted. On the basis of present prospects, exporting countries will not be able to export as much as last year. However, larger supplies of other grains may be available as food.

World production, excluding the Soviet Union and China, on the basis of very early indications, is expected to be 8 to 10 percent above the production in 1945, and perhaps not far from the 1935-39 average. Prospects in Europe are for a crop better than the very poor ones in 1945 and 1942, although still not as large as those of recent years and less than the prewar average. In Soviet Russia, prospects for total grain production are favorable though acreage and yield are not likely to reach prewar levels.

The condition of both spring and winter wheat in Canada at the end of June , expressed as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, was 122 percent compared with 101 for spring wheat and 97 for winter wheat a year ago. The area seeded in the Prairie provinces is reported at 25.2 million acres, an increase of 12 percent. The winter wheat acreage is 445 thousand acres, or a third less than in 1945. The area seeded to wheat in Australia is expected to be over 13 million acres, about an average acreage and well above the 11.5 million acres seeded last year. Rainfall has been reported adequate except in New South Wales. In Argentina, acreage seeded is substantially above a year ago, and moisture condition is reported as excellent. On the basis of increased acreage and more favorable conditions, these Southern Hemisphere countries should exceed the reduced crops of last year and may reach prewar levels of production.

BACKGROUND/-In the 10-year (1932-41) prewar period, the supply and distribution of wheat in continental United States averaged per year as follows, in million bushels: Total supply 982, consisting of carry-over of old wheat 235, production, 738 and imports 9; total disappearance 721, consisting of food 475, feed 122, seed 81, and exports and shipments 43.

Wheat prices have generally advanced since 1938. The weighted average prices to growers in each year from 1939-40 to 1944-45 were as follows, in cents per bushel: 69, 68, 94-1/2, 110, 136, and 141. Up to 1943-44 the loan program was the most important factor in domestic wheat prices. Beginning in 1943-44 the extra demand for wheat resulting from the war became the important price factor.

Prospects Are for an Increase in the Carry-over July 1, 1947

Wheat supplies in 1946-47 are now estimated at 1233.6 million bushels. The crop is the largest on record, but the carry-over is the smallest in 20 years except for 1937. As a result, total supplies are below each of the past 5 years (table 2), although over a fourth above the 1932-41 average. Domestic disappearance, however, is expected to be about 700 million bushels, leaving the remainder for export and carry-over July 1, 1947. Some increase in the carry-over is desired, if export demand is not urgent, in order again to provide a reserve against years of below average yields.

As of July 15, the total crop was estimated at 1,132.1 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 9 million bushels above the record 1945 production and the nation's third consecutive crop of over a billion bushels. The only other crop over a billion bushels was that of 1915. Of the total crop 865 million bushels were winter wheat. The prospective winter crop would be the largest on record. The spring-wheat production is above average but down 11 percent from the 1945 production, due primarily to moisture deficiency in the Northern Plains and reduced spring acreage in some areas of the Pacific Northwest.

With the large increase in the size of the crop, the wheat situation is greatly improved. The tentative estimates of distribution, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on May 14, even though based on a billion-bushel crop at the time, still stands allowing larger quantities for export and carry-over. These estimates, in million bushels, were: Food 450, feed 150, seed 85, and exports upwards of 250 million bushels leaving a carry-over of between 250 and 300. A summary of measures to effect economics in the use of wheat are shown on page 9.

Carry-over - Even Including Port Stocks of Export Wheat -- Is Lowest in 20 years except for 1937

The carry-over of old wheat on July 1 is estimated at 101.5 million bushels, which is only about one-third of the 281 million bushels a year earlier and less than half of the (1932-41) average. Table 3 shows July 1 stocks in the various positions compared with similar stocks in recent years. The carry-over is above early calculations because large exportable supplies had not cleared United States ports by July 1. Out of a total of about 44 million bushels owned by the CCC on July 1, about 17 million were at ports ready for loading.

Actual old crop stocks to satisfy mill demand for the domestic trade were very inadequate. The bonus purchase program, which was concluded May 25, and which had for its purpose the securing of wheat for relief exports, obtained about 85 million bushels. This program had the effect of preventing mills from obtaining wheat, and on June 3 the Department of Agriculture announced that it would loan wheat to mills in areas where the bread supply was definitely short. This provision to loan mills CCC wheat was continued through July as announced on June 28. The loaned wheat is to be replaced before it is needed to meet future shipping schedules.

Wheat Disappearance in 1945-46 Slightly Exceeds Record of 1943-44

Wheat disappearance in 1945-46 was the largest in our history. However, it was only very slightly above 1943-44, when record quantities of wheat were used as feed. Preliminary estimates of domestic disappearance in the year ended June 30, 1946, in million bushels (1944-45 in parentheses), are as follows: Food for both civilian and military 495 (550), seed 82 (81), alcohol 21 (82)and feed 320 (298). In order to increase exports, the domestic use of wheat was reduced by various means in the March-June period. The figure on the cover page shows domestic disappearance for various purposes since 1930; the figure on page 2 shows total domestic disappearance together with exports and year-end stocks, accounting for the distribution of the entire supply (See also table 2).

Exports in 1945-46 Reach All-time Record High; Original 400-Million Bushel Commitment Met

Exports of wheat and flour in the year ended June 30, 1946 are estimated to have reached 382 million bushels, shipments to U. S. possessions 4 million and corn and corn products exported against wheat commitments, 15 million, making a total of just over 400 million bushels which met the commitment made for the 12 month period. The corn involved had been acquired under the corn "bonus" plan.

Preliminary claims against United States supplies early last summer indicated a probable need to export about 225 million bushels during the 1945-46 marketing year. By late summer, these estimates were revised upward to 250 million bushels. During the fall and early winter, UNRRA, France and a number of other countries raised their estimates of minimum needs several times. Finally in December, as a result of requests then being made and the outlook for supplies from other sources, the United States agreed to undertake the export of a record total of 400 million bushels during the year. At the time, advance estimates placed wheat and flour exports, including military relief, at 175 million bushels for the last six months of 1945. To bring the total commitments for the year to the 400 million-bushel level, a goal of 225 million bushels was set for the January-June 1946 period.

Later reports showed that 192 million bushels of wheat and flour were actually shipped before January 1, leaving only 208 million to reach the 400 total. Because of the tremendous need, however, the 225 million goal was retained. Enough wheat, flour, corn and corn products were at ports on July 1, ready for loading on ships to bring the total above the goal.

These exports had left our shores by the middle of the month. Meeting the full goal means actual shipment of the 417 million bushels, which includes the corn and corn products. The excess of 17 million bushels above our commitments will not be deducted from the planned export of up to 250 million bushels of wheat and flour during the 1946-47 year.

Of the total wheat exports, estimated at 386 million bushels, 273 million bushels were in the form of wheat and 113 million bushels as flour. Of these quantities, 47 million bushels of wheat and 26 million bushels as flour were for military relief, and 91 million bushels of wheat and 21 million as flour went to UNRRA countries. Wheat milled in bond of about 13 million bushels are not included in these figures.

With imports in 1945-46 of about 2 million bushels, net exports, including shipments to possessions, are just short of 400 million bushels, an all-time record. The previous record net figure for a single year was 335 million bushels in 1914-15. During the 5 prewar years, 1935-39, the average was only 42 million bushels. A substantial part of the imports in 1945-46, which occurred early in the season, consisted of the last of CCC imports under the program to furnish wheat for feed.

Wheat Prices Advance with lapse of Ceilings

Wheat prices advanced from 5 to 10 percent following expiration of price control regulations, but most of the advance was lost as the crop outlook improved. On July 25 prices at Kansas City and St. Louis were about 8 cents above the old ceiling levels, while those at Portland were 3 cents above.

The record wheat crop and the advance in prices encouraged farm selling, which became so large that available cars were inadequate to move the crop. A number of elevators had to close and more than the usual quantity of wheat was piled in the open. However, boxcars were promptly diverted from the East, and, while still tight, the situation has now improved. Set-aside provisions were suspended by the CCC at the time of the abandonment of the ceilings.

Wheat Goals Raised for 1947 Crop:

A national wheat goal of 71.7 million seeded acres for the production of next year's crop was announced July 28. This would be the largest wheat acreage since 1938. About 70 percent of the total would be planted to winter wheat.

The 1947 goal compares with 71.1 million acres seeded for the 1946 crop, and with 68.8 million acres for the 1945 crop. State goals will be announced following a determination of local possibilities by federal and state agricultural agencies.

Yields equaling those of the last few years would produce on the 1947 goal acreage the fourth successive crop of more than a billion bushels, and the fifth of that size in our history. If yields were to fall to the 1935-44 average of 13 bushels per acre, a crop of 934 million bushels would be produced.

The proposed acreage is larger than desirable for proper long-time land utilization and conservation, but a large supply of wheat is needed in view of the world food situation and the low level of wheat stocks.

No Wheat Marketing Quotas for 1947-48

Formal announcement that there will be no wheat marketing quotas and no acreage allotments during the 1947-48 wheat production and marketing season was announced July 16 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Triple A Act of 1938 provides for marketing quotas when the total supply of wheat exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 percent. A normal year's domestic consumption and exports as defined in Act plus 35 percent was calculated as larger than the estimated 1947-48 supply of wheat.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.-Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in the period 1938-43. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to a low of about 365 million in 1942-43 compared with 650 million in 1938-39 and 625 million in 1939-40. With reduced exports, surpluses increased. On July 1, 1943, stocks in the four principal exporting countries totaled 1,740 million bushels-- three times the 572 million average in the 1927-36 period. By July 1945, however, stocks had been reduced to 826 million bushels which reflected increased disappearance caused by the war and poor crops in Southern Hemisphere countries.

World Crop Prospects Above Last Year:
Reserves Exhausted

Preliminary figures on exports from the four principal exporting countries in 1945-46 are approximately 864 million bushels-- a record movement for these countries. Current estimates of exports from each country, in million bushels, is: United States 386, Canada 372, Argentina 68, and Australia 38. In addition some small quantities were shipped from the U. S. S. R. and from the Middle East. While the total is far short of the stated requirements of 1,200 million bushels, widespread starvation was prevented by adjustment of rations, the use of other grains, and general depletion of grain stocks. For the year ahead, the food situation is especially dependent on the size of the new crops. A year ago, large reserves still existed in exporting countries, but these have now been exhausted. On the basis of present prospects, exporting countries will not be able to export as much as last year. However, larger supplies of other grains may be available as food.

On July 1, 1946 wheat stocks in the four exporting countries of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia totaled only about 340 million bushels, which is the smallest since 1937, and about 25 percent below the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.

While statistics are not available for a very accurate summary at this time, world production, excluding the Soviet Union and China, is expected to be 8 to 10 percent above the production in 1945, and perhaps not far from the 5 year (1935-39) prewar average. Prospects in Europe are for a crop better than the very poor ones in 1945 and 1942, although still not as large as those of other recent years and less than the prewar average. The outturn in Southern and Western Europe, where the harvest is in progress and also in North Africa, are sharply above the poor harvests of a year ago.

The combined production in Greece, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal is tentatively estimated at about 650 million bushels compared with about 440 million last year and the 1935-39 average of 726 million bushels.

For the Soviet Union, grain yields equal to or better than the average of recent years are in prospect for the country as a whole on an acreage somewhat larger than that seeded for the 1945 harvest. Since acreage and probably the yields will still be below prewar in the liberated regions, total grain production is not likely to reach prewar volume. In the Far East, where the food emphasis is on rice, conditions have not been favorable for planting and the acreage planted in such important rice exporting countries as Burma and Siam will be well below normal.

The condition of both spring and winter wheat in Canada at the end of June, expressed as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, was 122 percent compared with a year ago of 101 for spring wheat and 97 for winter wheat. The improvement in the condition of spring wheat over last year is quite marked in all provinces, with the exception of Manitoba for which a sharp decline is reported. The condition of all Canadian wheat as of the last of June would indicate a very large crop. However, it is to be emphasized that condition figures on this date do not necessarily reflect ultimate yields. Last year, for example, final outturns were significantly below June 30 indications. The area seeded in the Prairie Provinces is reported at 25.2 million acres, an increase of 12 percent over the 22.6 million seeded in 1945. The winter wheat acreage is 445 thousand acres, or a third less than in 1945.

Reflecting dry conditions in certain areas, together with shortages of tractors, machine parts and labor, the area seeded to wheat in Australia for harvest late in 1946, is expected to be over 13 million acres. This is well above the 11.5 million acres last year, and is about the average of 13.3 million acres for the 5 prewar years. Rainfall has been reported adequate except in New South Wales. In Argentina the acreage seeded is substantially above a year ago. Moisture condition is reported as excellent. On the basis of increased acreage and more favorable conditions for these Southern Hemisphere countries than a year ago, production above the poor crops of last year and perhaps about at the prewar levels may be assumed.

SUMMARY OF MEASURES TO EFFECT ECONOMIES IN THE USE OF WHEAT

1. Millers are prohibited from producing flour consisting of less than 80 percent, by weight, of the cleaned wheat from which the flour is milled, except for export to tropical countries where deterioration of high extraction flour is much more rapid than in other countries.

2. Food manufacturers' inventories of wheat flour are limited to average 1945 monthly use; and similar restrictions are placed on inventories of flour whid can be held by distributors.

3. Bakers are prohibited from making or selling bread or rolls weighting more than 90 percent of their weight as of March 15, 1946 1/.

4. Except for export purposes or for delivery to the United States Government, production of flour by millers is limited to 85 percent of average monthly 1945 delivery for civilian consumption and to the Army. (This was increased about 2 percent by the recent authorization to permit the inclusion of the 1945 exports for military relief.)

1/ Not previously mentioned in The Wheat Situation

5. Millers are required to reserve 5 percent of their permitted monthly production of flour for domestic use for possible procurement by persons specially designated by the Government 1/.

6. The use of wheat and wheat products for alcoholic spirits and beverage production is prohibited.

7. The monthly use of wheat by a mixed feed manufacturer is restricted to not more than 60 percent (80 percent in Pacific Northwest) of the average monthly quantity, including wheat and wheat mill-feeds, used by him during the corresponding quarter in the period December 1, 1945 to January 31, 1946.

Table 1.- Destinations of estimated exports and shipments of wheat and four in terms of wheat, year ended June 30, 1946 1/

Destinations	Exports and shipments
	Million bushels
Total, all countries	385.8
Europe - Total	277.7
UNRRA	98.0
U. S. Military civilian feeding	56.7
France and French North Africa	52.6
Belgium	20.2
Netherlands	11.3
Norway	.4
U.K. and B.S.O.	11.4
USSR	1.3
Other Europe	25.8
Far East - Total	33.4
UNRRA	4.7
U.S. Military civilian feeding	16.6
Philippines	6.0
India	6.1
Netherlands East Indies	2/
Latin American Republics	34.9
Other exports	39.8

1/ Excludes other wheat products which in July-March amounted to the equivalent of about 2.7 million bushels.
2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

1/ Not previously mentioned in The Wheat Situation.

Table 2.- Wheat: Supply and distribution in the United States, 1930-46

Year beginning July	Supply: Stocks July 1 1/	Supply: New crop	Supply: Imports 2/	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Food 3/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Feed	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Seed	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Industrial use	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Total	Distribution: Exports including shipments 4/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
1930	291.1	886.5	0.4	1,178.0	489.6	179.7	80.9	---	750.2	115.3
1931	312.5	941.5	5/	1,254.0	482.8	190.3	80.0	---	753.1	125.6
1932	375.3	756.3	5/	1,131.6	492.4	143.0	83.5	5/	718.9	34.9
1933	377.8	552.2	0.1	930.1	448.4	102.6	77.8	5/	628.8	28.4
1934	272.9	526.1	15.5	814.5	459.1	113.5	82.6	0.1	655.3	15.3
1935	145.9	628.2	34.6	808.7	472.6	100.9	87.6	0.1	661.2	7.1
1936	140.4	629.9	34.5	804.8	477.9	115.1	96.6	0.1	689.7	12.3
1937	1/ 83.2	873.9	0.6	957.7	474.6	132.5	94.1	5/	701.2	103.4
1938	153.1	919.9	0.3	1,073.3	481.4	156.8	75.5	0.1	713.8	109.5
1939	250.0	741.2	0.3	991.5	475.4	115.1	72.9	0.1	663.5	48.3
1940	279.7	813.3	3.5	1,096.5	478.5	121.6	74.3	0.1	674.5	37.1
1941	384.9	943.1	3.7	1,331.7	487.8	116.5	62.3	1.6	668.2	31.4
1942	632.1	974.2	1.0	1,607.3	537.0	294.8	65.0	54.3	951.1	34.5
1943	621.7	841.0	136.0	1,598.7	543.1	486.5	77.5	108.8	1,215.9	66.1
1944	316.7	1,072.2	42.0	1,430.9	549.6	297.9	80.7	82.3	1,010.5	139.6
1945	280.9	1,123.1	1.9	1,405.9	495.0	320.5	82.1	21.0	918.6	385.8
1946	101.5	1,132.1	---	1,233.6						

1/ 1930-36, inclusive, some new wheat included in commercial stocks and merchant mills stocks; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937 including the new wheat is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.

2/ Imports include full-duty wheat for milling, wheat "unfit for human consumption" for animal feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. Wheat imported for milling in bond is excluded.

3/ Included food for both civilian population and the military forces.
Figures for recent years revised.

4/ Includes flour made only from domestic wheat and shipments to the possessions of the United States. Beginning with 1940 includes military exports for European relief and exports by the Department of Agriculture.

5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 3.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, average 1937-41 and annual 1942-46 1/

Stocks position	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm	67,055	164,050	192,336	103,742	89,405	42,703
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	37,797	142,366	103,804	30,332	42,129	8,504
Commercial	64,435	224,441	162,151	82,912	67,185	29,917
Merchant mills and mill elevators	60,898	96,837	104,378	67,308	58,463	12,838
Commodity Credit Corp. wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins	---	4,409	58,990	32,381	23,700	7,500
Total	230,185	632,103	621,659	316,675	280,882	101,462

1/ Includes stocks owned by the Government or still outstanding under Government loan.

Table 4.- Wheat, principal types: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1935-44 and annual 1945-46 1/

Year of harvest	All wheat: Acreage seeded	All wheat: Acreage harvested	All wheat: Seeded but not harvested	All wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935-44 Average	66,291	55,404	10,887	12.7	843,692
1945	68,781	64,740	4,041	16.3	1,123,143
1946	71,896	65,680	6,216	15.2	1,090,092
Winter-wheat					
1935-44 Average	46,890	39,113	7,777	13.2	618,019
1945	50,123	46,678	3,445	16.4	823,177
1946	52,096	47,277	4,819	16.5	857,163
All spring wheat					
1935-44 Average	19,401	16,291	3,110	11.6	225,673
1945	18,658	18,062	596	16.1	299,966
1946	19,800	18,403	1,397	11.8	232,929
Spring wheat other than durum					
1935-44 Average	16,545	13,803	2,742	12.4	193,774
1945	16,648	16,092	556	15.9	264,946
1946	17,128	15,989	1,139	12.1	206,840
Durum					
1935-44 Average	2,856	2,488	368	11.9	31,900
1945	2,010	1,970	40	17.4	35,020
1946	2,672	2,414	258	9.8	26,089

1/ 1946 figures based on July 10 crop report.

Data for earlier years in The Wheat Situation for Nov.-Dec. 1945, p. 2 and for Jan.-Mar. 1946, page 11.

Table 5.-Wheat and Rye: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1943-1945 1/

Year beginning July	Production	Used for seed: Total	Used for seed: Home grown 2/	Fed to livestock 2/	Ground at mills for home use or exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
			Wheat			
1943	841,023	77,484	61,793	90,087	9,961	679,182
1944	1,072,177	89,713	67,267	106,686	8,748	889,476
1945 3/	1,123,143	82,089	70,795	108,234	8,368	935,746
			Rye			
1943	30,452	6,114	2,626	14,366	96	13,364
1944	25,500	5,827	2,202	9,674	64	13,560
1945 3/	26,354	4,859	1,914	7,620	52	16,768

1/ Wheat: Data for 1909-29 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1930-40 in the issue for May 1942, page 13; for 1941-42 in the issue for May-June 1944, page 12. Rye: Revised table, data 1909-42 in The Wheat Situation for March-April, 1945, page 19.
2/ Relates quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 6.-Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1945 and 1946

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month:												
Mar.	166.3	174.9	166.3	172.0	169.1	176.5	171.9	177.6	---	---	152.8	166.4
Apr.	166.4	175.5	165.7	172.1	169.2	176.6	170.9	178.0	---	---	152.7	166.6
May.	167.1	178.5	166.7	---	170.2	181.2	172.3	178.0	180.5	---	153.3	175.8
June	169.9	189.8	168.2	186.1	172.3	190.0	175.0	---	176.0	194.0	151.9	181.6
Week ended												
May 4	166.5	175.2	167.0	---	168.4	176.5	171.9	178.0	---	---	152.6	166.6
11	166.1	175.6	166.1	---	169.9	177.6	171.9	178.0	---	---	151.6	166.6
18	167.1	188.9	166.8	---	170.3	191.4	171.9	---	---	---	153.8	181.6
25	167.0	189.8	166.4	---	170.3	195.0	171.9	---	---	---	153.8	181.6
June 1	169.5	190.8	167.3	---	171.3	190.0	175.0	---	180.5	---	154.9	181.6
8	170.2	189.0	169.5	---	172.3	189.0	175.0	---	---	---	153.3	181.6
15	170.4	186.9	168.9	---	172.5	191.0	---	---	---	---	152.4	181.6
22	170.5	188.6	169.6	186.1	172.4	---	175.0	---	176.0	---	150.8	181.6
29	169.0	192.7	164.6	---	172.1	---	175.0	---	---	194.0	150.0	181.6
July 6	166.9	207.1	160.4	205.1	172.4	217.0	---	---	166.6	212.4	147.6	182.2
13	161.4	207.1	153.2	202.4	172.7	223.3	175.0	---	166.6	215.2	147.2	183.2
20	160.5	204.8	156.6	199.4	172.4	235.1	---	230.0	166.3	211.3	148.2	183.1

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations.

Table 7.- Wheat: Average closing price of July wheat futures specified markets and dates, 1945 and 1946

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1945	1946 1/	1945	1946 1/	1945	1946 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month						
May	164.8	183.5	155.9	173.6	163.2	184.0
June	168.0	---	158.7	---	168.3	---
Week ended -						
May 4	164.6	183.5	155.5	173.6	161.8	175.5
11	164.4	183.5	155.6	173.6	162.8	175.5
18	164.4	2/183.5	155.4	2/173.6	163.6	188.0
25	163.9	2/183.5	155.1	---	162.6	190.5
June 1	168.8	2/183.5	159.6	---	166.9	190.5
8	167.4	196.0	158.4	181.1	166.4	190.5
15	168.6	3/198.5	159.5	3/188.6	168.5	190.5
22	169.0	---	159.4	---	169.4	---
29	166.6	---	157.5	---	169.2	---

1/ Trading in the new style contract with a 15-cent higher ceiling began May 13 in Minneapolis and May 14 in Chicago. Trading in old contracts was permitted May 13 only for the purpose of liquidation. At Kansas City, the Board of Trade prohibited trading in new grain futures until May 20. At Minneapolis trading in the July future was suspended on June 20, while trading in the September and December futures was continued. All trading in futures in other markets was suspended on June 14. 2/ Old contracts. 3/ Average of 4 days.

Table 8.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, Jan.-July 1946, Weekly May-July 1946

Date (Friday)	Hard Wheat		Hard Wheat	Soft Wheat	
	United States	Canada	United States	United States	Australia
	No. 1 H.D.N.Sp. 13 pct. protein at Duluth 1/	No. 3 Canada No. Spg. at Fort William 2/	No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston 1/	No. 1 Portland 1/	1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Friday, midmonth					
Jan. 11	174.0	137.7	190.0	165.0	153.9
Feb. 15	174.0	139.1	190.0	165.0	160.1
Mar. 15	177.0	140.5	191.5	166.6	---
Apr. 12	177.0	141.8	191.5	166.6	---
May 17	192.0	141.8	203.4	181.6	162.8
June 14	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
July 12	230.0	156.0	205.0	183.1	---
Weekly					
May 3	177.0	141.8	191.5	166.6	---
10	177.0	141.8	191.5	166.6	162.8
24	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
31	189.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
June 7	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
21	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
28	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
July 5	218.0	141.8	203.6	183.1	---
19	235.0	156.0	209.0	183.1	---

1/ F.o.b. spot or to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store. No. 1 Hard Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein, (Duluth) plus 1/2 cent (for in-store basis) is assumed to be farily comparable with No. 3 Canadian Northern Spring wheat (Fort William, in store).